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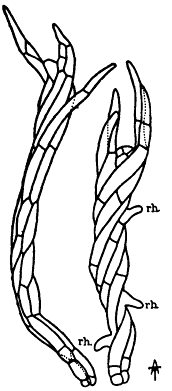
NOTES ON RARE AND LITTLE KNOWN MOSSES.



Gemmae of Bryum proligerum.

BRYUM PROLIGERUM (Lindb.) Kindberg. Br. Eu. & N. Am. **2**:384. 1897.

Webera proligera (Lindb.) Kindb. Enum. Bryin. Dovrens. App. no. 309. 1888.

This species has been included with *Webera annotina* Schwägr. by American authors and is still described with that species by Dixon in his Handbook of British Mosses. The "crowded, green, foliaceous, 2-3 pointed gemmæ," belong to *B. proligerum*. The several varieties and the foot-note indicate that British specimens still require more study. Although this species was fully described and contrasted with *W. annotina* by Limpricht in his Laubmoose, it was not until Correns figured and described it, that it began to be known in America. Neither Macoun's Catalogue nor Kindberg's Enumeration record it for North America, and Prof. Holzinger's note in THE BRYOLOGIST and Mr. Huntington's in Rhodora give the only two published stations. This year I have found it at two widely separated localities in the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains of New York; it was fruiting at both stations. At Woodland Valley, near Phoenicia, it grew on the margin of a spring, while at Chilson Lake, Essex Co., it grew on wet crumbling roadside banks. Even with a low magnification the characteristic gemmæ may be recognized, and they are formed from April to November. The accompanying illustrations were made from fresh specimens on June 1st; they show the three and four pointed apex, and one shows three rudimentary rhizoids. They are magnified 120 times. A study of the material in our herbarium shows the following stations and distribution:

Stations—White Mountains, N. H., Oakes; James, 1866; Closter, N. J., Austin, 1866–1879; Charleston, S. C., J. D. Smith; Sand Lake, N. Y., Peck, 1864; Minnesota, Holzinger, 1897; Massachusetts, J. W. Huntington, 1900; Mt. Washington, Mass., Aug. Catskill Mountains and Adirondack Mountains, E. G. Britton, 1901; Vancouver Island, Macoun, 1875. The stations recorded in Macoun's Catalogue for *W. annotina* doubtless include several referable to this species.

Exciccati: Sull. & Lesq., Musci bor. Am. Ed. I. 180; Ed. 2. 271.
Austin, Musci App. no. 188.
Macoun, Canadian Musci, no. 162 in part.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

SELIGERIA DONIANA (Sm.) C.M.

This moss stands in the manual as *Anodus Donianus* Br. & Sch., and was originally described as *Gymnostonum Donianus* Smith, because it has no peristome. But with this exception, this species is hardly distinguishable from *Seligeria pusilla* (Ehrh.) Br. & Sch., near which all recent authors place it. Both species grow on limestone or sandstone rocks, in moist shady hollows or caves, and both are liable to be overlooked, being very minute, only two or three millimeters high. The manual gives only two North American stations for *Anodus Donianus*, one at Little Falls, N. Y., Peck; the other at Owen Sound, Canada, J. Macoun; but Austin also found it at Sparta, N. J., and Wilson Harris discovered two stations for it at Chilson Lake, Essex Co., N. Y., where it grows mixed with a blue-green alga, which is densely coated with lime, and covers the surface of the rock with a gray-green growth, readily mistaken for a lichen. Associated with them were some scattered plants of *Myurella Careyana*, *Gymnostomum rupestre* and *Leptobryum pyiforme;* the bright green leaves of *Seligeria* stood up among the grey-green alga filaments. The hemispherical or turbinate capsules are less than one-half a millimeter in length, and the pedicels seldom more than 2 mm., so that the description in the manual is somewhat misleading. They do not mature until late in summer; antheridia and archegonia were found on August 31st, 1900, and no capsules had developed on June 15th, 1901. ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

The two stations for *Seligeria Doniana* on Chilson Lake, referred to above by Mrs. Britton would be easily overlooked as the geologic formation is Laurentian, and one would not be prepared for the thin band of calciferous rock with an outcrop on the Island and another some mile further east in the Devil's Basin. This formation is a mixture of fine yellow silicious sand and magnesian carbonate of lime, which has a fine sparkling grain when fractured.

A specimen of the collection made June 15th, 1901, was sent to Prof. Bruce Finck, of Drake University, Iowa, to determine if possible the associated gray-green alga or lichen. He writes to Mrs. Harris, under date July 6th, 1901: "I found some young adult shoots of some moss but neither protonemata, fungus or lichen. I am not sure that protonemata are not present as I examined only low slide. The specimen is an alga near Oscillaria. I found numerous filaments with fine sheaths and occasional hormogones."

The specimens obtained August 31st, 1900, were on less weathered rock and were not associated with such a thick felt of alga or protonemata; the plants were more distinct. ANNIE MORRILL SMITH.

PSEUDOCALIERGON Ren., A NEW SUBGENUS OF HYPNUM.

BY F. RENAULD.

Translated by JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

Plants inhabiting swampy regions, forming loose tufts, some of the species having the general aspect of certain Harpidia, others reminding one of certain species of Caliergon. Stem without radicles. Leaves imbricated or distant, more rarely homotropous, ***obtusely acuminate***, a character which distinguishes them completely from the two related sub-